money be found and returned to the rightful recipients, but immediate measures should be taken to ensure that this cannot happen again.

Americans who came to this country to escape persecution are discovering that, in many Central and East European countries, they are once again being penalized, this time by discriminatory laws that restrict restitution or compensation to those who currently hold the citizenship of or residency in the country in question. This is the case in the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, and Slovakia.

Mr. President, this status quo cannot continue. I know it is not possible to turn back the clock completely or erase the wrongs that have been done. I commend the many emerging democracies attempting to address this complex issue, acting on both a moral obligation to redress past wrongs and a desire to underscore the differences between their new and old systems of government. But more can and should be done—and this resolution calls for concrete steps. It deserves our support, and the victims of past wrongs in this region deserve our help.

I urge my colleagues to join with me and the other cosponsors of this concurrent resolution in pressing for a fair, just, and timely property restitution and compensation process so that the victims of the Holocaust and subsequent Communist oppression are not denied what is rightfully theirs.

SENATE RESOLUTION 69— RELATIVE TO CAMBODIA

Mr. McCain (for himself, Mr. Kerry, Mr. Helms, Mr. Kerrey, Mr. Robb, Mr. Roth, and Mr. Thomas) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 69

Whereas Cambodia continues to recover from more than three decades of recent warfare, including the genocide committed by the Khmer Rouge from 1975 to 1979;

Whereas Cambodia was the beneficiary of a massive international effort to ensure peace, democracy, and prosperity after the October 1991 Paris Agreements on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict;

flict;
Whereas more than 93 percent of the Cambodians eligible to vote in the 1993 elections in Cambodia did so, thereby demonstrating the commitment of the Cambodian people to democracy;

Whereas since those elections, Cambodia has made significant economic progress which has contributed to economic stability in Cambodia;

Whereas since those elections, the Cambodia Armed Forces have significantly diminished the threat posed by the Khmer Rouge to safety and stability in Cambodia;

Whereas other circumstances in Cambodia, including the recent unsolved murders of journalists and political party activists, the recent unsolved attack on party officials of the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party in 1995, and the quality of the judicial system—described in a 1996 United Nations report as "thoroughly corrupt"—raise international concern for the state of democracy in Cambodia:

Whereas Sam Rainsy, the leader of the Khmer Nation Party, was the target of a terrorist grenade attack on March 30, 1997, during a demonstration outside the Cambodia National Assembly:

Whereas the attack killed 19 Cambodians and wounded more than 100 men, women, and children: and

Whereas among those injured was Ron Abney, a United States citizen and employee of the International Republican Institute who was assisting in the advancement of democracy in Cambodia and observing the demonstration: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate-

(1) extends its sincerest sympathies to the families of the persons killed, and the persons wounded, in the March 30, 1997, terrorist grenade attack outside the Cambodia National Assembly;

(2) condemns the attack as an act of terrorism detrimental to peace and the development of democracy in Cambodia;

(3) calls upon the United States Government to offer to the Cambodia Government all appropriate assistance in identifying and prosecuting those responsible for the attack; and

(4) calls upon the Cambodia Government to accept such assistance and to expeditiously identify and prosecute those responsible for the attack.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, on March 30, 1997, there was a political rally outside the Cambodian National Assembly in the capital city of Phnom Penh. One of the participants in this rally was Sam Raimsy, a prominent opposition figure and leader of the Khmer Nation Party.

In the course of the demonstration, someone lobbed grenades into the crowd. Nineteen people were killed, including one of Sam Raimsy's bodyguards. More than a 100 others were injured, one of which was an American citizen, Mr. Ron Abney. Ron works for the International Republican Institute, of which I am proud to be chairman. For years, Ron has worked with all political parties to promote free and democratic institutions in Cambodia. We all hope for his prompt and complete recovery from his injuries.

Mr. President, this was a particularly cowardly and brutal act of political terrorism. Among the killed and injured were many women and children. In addition, the real target of this attack was Cambodia's efforts to build a peaceful and democratic future on the ruins of the devastation wrought by decades of war and tyranny.

Immediately after the attack, I wrote to Cambodia's two Co-Prime Ministers, Norodom Ranariddh and Hun Sen, expressing my outrage and demanding that the perpetrators of this attack be brought to justice. I have received a response from Prince Ranariddh, in which he calls the March 30 atrocity a "most heinous and savage criminal act committed on innocent and peace-loving people." He also said that he had ordered "immediate measures to be taken to arrest, try and sentence the criminal(s) and all those involved."

I believe, however, that it is also important for the Senate to make clear its outrage at this attack. The resolu-

tion that I have just introduced extends the Senate's sympathy to the victims of the grenade attack, condemns the bombing itself as an act of terrorism, and calls upon the governments of Cambodia and the United States to cooperate in identifying and prosecuting those individuals responsible for the attack.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE NUCLEAR WASTE POLICY ACT

MURKOWSKI AMENDMENT NO. 26

Mr. MURKOWSKI proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 104) to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982; as follows:

Beginning on page 1, strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 is amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

"(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the 'Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1997'.

"(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

"Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.

"Sec. 2. Definitions.

"TITLE I—OBLIGATIONS

"Sec. 101. Obligations of the Secretary of Energy.

"TITLE II—INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

"Sec. 201. Intermodal transfer.

"Sec. 202. Transportation planning.

"Sec. 203. Transportation requirements.

"Sec. 204. Viability assessment and Presidential determination.

"Sec. 205. Interim storage facility.

"Sec. 206. Permanent repository."

"Sec. 207. Compliance with the National Environment Policy Act.

"Sec. 208. Land withdrawal.

"TITLE III—LOCAL RELATIONS

"Sec. 301. Financial assistance.

"Sec. 302. On-site representative.

"Sec. 303. Acceptance of benefits.
"Sec. 304. Restrictions on use of funds.

"Sec. 305. Land conveyances.

"TITLE IV—FUNDING AND ORGANIZATION

"Sec. 401. Program funding.

"Sec. 402. Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management.

"Sec. 403. Federal contribution.

"TITLE V—GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

"Sec. 501. Compliance with other laws.

"Sec. 502. Judicial review of agency actions.

"Sec. 503. Licensing of facility expansions and transshipments.

"Sec. 504. Siting a second repository

"Sec. 505. Financial arrangements for lowlevel radioactive waste site closure.

"Sec. 506. Nuclear Regulatory Commission training authority.

"Sec. 507. Emplacement schedule.

"Sec. 508. Transfer of title.

"Sec. 509. Decommissioning pilot program.

"Sec. 510. Water rights.

"TITLE VI—NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD

"Sec. 601. Definitions.